





## INTIMATIONS

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## SPORTS COATS

Made from all-wool tweeds; cut in cut, tailored and finished in a fashion that proclaims the handwork of expert craftsmen.

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## MACKINTOSH

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CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1882

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CORTADO DELICIOSO.

In boxes of 100 \$3.50 duty paid.

CORTADO DE LA REINA.

In boxes of 100 \$2.50 duty paid.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.,

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## M. MASUDA &amp; CO.

(The Home for HARDWARE in Japan).

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We respectfully solicit correspondence for transactions in the lines as enumerated above. References: The Osaka Chamber of Commerce. Please state the Codes you use, and the same shall be reported to by us when the character of a transaction calls for an immediate response by cable.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE  
DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES

The annual distribution of prizes to the students of St. Joseph's College took place on Saturday afternoon in the College Hall, the ceremony being performed by Mrs. Pollock. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., presided, and the hall was crowded with the parents and friends of the students, and others interested in the institution.

The proceedings commenced with the following pleasant and varied programme of recitations, duets and songs by the students:

Overture, Prof. O. Baptista; Chorus, "Ye Mariners of England." The College Choir; Recitation, "The Tramp Missionary's Home, Sweet Home," Master A. M. Xavier; Duets, "Lullaby Watch," Masters M. Silva, C. Osmund, A. M. Xavier, and A. Tavares; Piano duets, Masters M. Silva and E. Carvalho; Recitation, "The Prize Winners," Masters J. Urquhart, J. Noronha, S. Garrod, E. MacDougall, E. Noronha, A. Botelho, A. Azevedo, and A. Wahr; Chorus, "The Wolf is on the Hill." The College Choir.

The Principal then read out the report for the year, which showed continued progress.

The school year under review, he said, had been an eventful one for the College. The number of scholars enrolled during the year was 554, and the average attendance 510. There were 35 boarders.

Mr. Ralph inspected the College last June, and reported the equipment satisfactory and the discipline very good. He noted that the syllabus was similar to that followed in previous years, except that, as in Government schools, algebra and geometry were no longer taught in Classes 4 and 5, the time thus saved being given to English subjects and arithmetic.

Six candidates passed the Matriculation and 3 the Senior Local Examination of the University of Hongkong, and 21 passed the Junior Local, making a total of 33. Noel Braga obtained distinction in English, E. Antuoy and R. Vabois in Drawing. The percentage of passes was 50 in the Matriculation and Senior Examination, and 85 in the Junior. Thirty-one candidates entered for the Preliminary Oxford Local, the results of which are not yet known.

The Principal proceeded: "The danger from public examinations is what people people come to think the success or not of a school can be measured by merely counting the number of boys who pass them. An examination can only partially test the work of a school. The training of a boy is a threefold task: he must be given the opportunity of training his intelligence by hard study, his physical powers by regular exercise and hard play, and above all his character by strict discipline at home and in school."

The boys have shown themselves to be sportsmen, and to be a sportsman is a fine qualification for their future careers by imparting to them good feeling, endurance, and discipline. The College had a most successful athletic season. In the Hongkong Schools' Football League the College performed the creditable feat of capturing both the Junior and Senior premierships. The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, in handing the shield to the captain of the Senior team, said that the team had a fine record. In the Hongkong Schools' Sports the College won the team race for the sixth year in succession. In addition to this, they carried off the Half-mile Race, the Quarter-mile Race, and the Senior Championship. For the first time the College won the Inter-School Swimming Shield.

The College Athletic Sports were held at Happy Valley on the 10th April and were largely attended. The College students took part in the Chess contest for the shield presented by the Hongkong Chess Club for competition among the schools of the Colony.

The want of class-room accommodation had been felt for many years. We had but 8 suitable class-rooms and we needed 15. This substantial little building supplies that long-felt want. Commenced in September, 1916, it was completed in October, 1917. When 300 pupils were transferred to the eight bright and comfortable class-rooms in the first and second floors. This recreation hall, which forms the ground-floor, is always available for assembling the boys, and for sheltering them in hot or wet weather. To Mr. Little, who designed and supervised the building, and to Mr. J. Chanatong, for his assistance as the director of works, I tender my best thanks. The work has been done in a very satisfactory way.

The College Branch School in Kowloon for the convenience of the younger European children was opened on the 5th September last, and is attended by 65 young pupils.

With I had nothing else to record. Unfortunately, the unexpected happened. On the 16th July last, the retaining wall, which supported the playground, collapsed, causing the death of two persons and material damage to our good neighbours. A solid wall is being built according to the plan and under the supervision of Mr. F. R. J. Adams.

Those improvements and that sad accident have entailed a very heavy expenditure, which our resources are quite inadequate to cover. Necessity compelled us to appeal to the generosity and charity of the parents of our pupils and the friends of the College. In response to my appeal, the parents have willingly consented to pay \$1 extra per month. The Government has awarded a building grant of \$5,000. I avail myself of this occasion to record the magnificent donation of \$12,000 by the widow and sons of the late Mr. Li Shek Pang, who was one of the first students of the College after its foundation in 1875. On behalf of the College I beg Mrs. Li Shek Pang and her sons—Messrs. Li Koon-chun and Li Took-lun—to accept my heartfelt thanks. A memorial tablet will be erected commemorating their generosity, and this hall will be known as Li Shek Pang Hall. A gold medal will also be awarded yearly to the first boy in classical Chinese at the Matriculation Examination. To the other benefactors I extend my sincere thanks. The names of all those who have given over \$100 will be engraved on marble tablets in commemoration of their charity. We did not expect to have to meet an extraordinary expenditure of over \$70,000 in less than a year; hence, notwithstanding the liberal gifts we have already received, we shall have to continue to knock at the door of our kind friends and of the well-wishers of the College to pay off the debts incurred.

The prizes were then distributed by Mrs. Pollock, the winners receiving loud applause as they were handed their prizes. The following were the prize-winners:—  
CLASS VIII.—1, V. Rodrigues, 2, K. Ishimatsu, 3, M. Medina, 4, A. M. da Silva, 5, E. Pinna, 6, C. Marques, 7, L. Fernandes, 8, J. d'Almeida, 9, Y. Chow, 10, P. de Rozario, 11, L. A. Sequeira.  
CLASS VIII.—1, Fung Tak Yui, 2, Francis Lee, 3, Fung Tak Chiu, 4, Yeung Kin Paw, 5, Wong Chiu, 6, Cheong Lu Kuen, 7, Chan Mi Tung, 8, Ho Suk Yee, 9, Lo Tung Kuo, 10, Ho Chee Leung.  
CLASS VII.—1, C. Silva, 2, C. Assumpcao, 3, H. Montalto, 4, J. Lee, 5, P. Orosco, 6, E. Oliva, 7, P. Castilho, 8, F. Silva, 9, M. Franco, 10, A. Remedios.  
CLASS VII.—1, Peter Hui, 2, P. Hon, 3, A. Marins Ng, 4, K. Lutz, 5, C. Hin Kwok, 6, Lau Hong, 7, L. Yuen Chun, 8, Lo Kai, 9, W. Lai Bun, 10, C. Man Shing.  
CLASS VI.—1, E. Olson, 2, A. M. Xavier, 3, F. Garcia, 4, T. Braga, 5, M. Ribeiro, 6, L. Ribeiro, 7, E. Noronha, 8, H. Remedios, 9, L. Remedios, 10, A. Gossano.  
CLASS V.—1, M. Silva, 2, F. Young, 3, A. Segal, 4, J. Ward, 5, P. Barros, 6, M. Tye Wya, 7, A. Brown, 8, L. de Paris, 9, E. Souza, 10, D. Xavier.  
CLASS IV.—1, Y. Man Hoi, 2, T. Hark Yim, 3, C. Sik Wing, 4, T. Ip Kan, 5, C. Kwan Fung, 6, Yeung Fook, 7, L. Kam Tung, 8, M. Shor Cneong, 9, L. Tung Wing, 10, M. Yuk Ting.  
CLASS III.—1, H. Barros, 2, A. E. Ribeiro, 3, Arthur de Jesus, 4, L. Pinna, 5, J. M. Alves, 6, A. Tse Tak On, 7, L. Ribeiro, 8, B. Concepcion, 9, Michael Loh, 10, C. Cunha.  
CLASS II.—1, A. Cambe, 2, S. Macintyre, 3, A. Botelho, 4, H. Braga, 5, J. Uler, 6, J. Edgar, 7, C. Pinna, 8, A. Edgar, 9, E. Marques, 10, A. Rosario.  
CLASS I.—1, L. Yee Ching, 2, L. Cheuk Pun, 3, Leung Wing, 4, L. Man Yin, 5, P. Kwong In, 6, T. Nam Fong, 7, M. Yuen Choi, 8, P. Yee Sang, 9, L. Chun Pui, 10, S. Kwok Wah.  
CLASS I.—1, Kai Yip (Old Boys' Scholarship), 2, Chun Chung, 3, Yee Yuen, 4, S. Garrod, 5, A. Azevedo, 6, J. Noronha, 7, E. Noronha, 8, Kwok Leong, 9, M. Umamoto, 10, A. Tavares.  
CLASS I.—1, Wah Pin (Old Boys' Scholarship), 2, M. Ono, 3, H. Silva, 4, L. Tebeu, 5, Rahmin, 6, Abbas, 7, B. Aubouy, 8, L. Marques, 9, A. Wahr, 10, J. Urquhart.

PRELIMINARY CLASS.—1, Chow Fung To (Lugard Scholarship), 2, Ho Man Kai, 3, A. V. Ribeiro, 4, Frank Tse Yee, 5, F. Barwald, 6, A. M. Gomes, 7, V. Xavier, 8, E. M. Franco, 9, Nai Kwan, 10, L. d'Almeida.

General Proficiency and Distinction in English.—N. Braga (Brother Peter's Memorial Scholarship).  
General Proficiency.—L. Xavier (Bellicia Scholarship).  
Religious Knowledge.—1st, E. Aubouy; 2nd, W. Michael.  
Mathematics.—1st, J. Xavier; 2nd, Chow Fung.  
History.—1st, W. Michael; 2nd, K. Erani.  
Geography.—1st, J. Xavier; 2nd, W. Michael.  
Arithmetic.—1st, S. H. Sopher; 2nd, Chow Fung.  
Drawing.—1st, E. Anbuoy (distinction); 2nd, J. Xavier.  
French.—E. Aubouy.  
Chinese.—Chow Fung.

SENIOR CLASS.  
Religious Knowledge.—1st, Chow Yick Sing (Bishop D. Pozzoni's prize); 2nd, J. Corominas.  
English.—J. Corominas (Senior Bellicia Scholarship).  
English Literature.—E. L. de Souza (Sir N. H. Mody's gold medal).  
Mathematics.—1st, Chow Yick Sing; (Portuguese); 2nd, J. Corominas (French).  
Modern Languages.—1st, Jose Basto (Chinese); 2nd, Chow Yick Sing (Li Shek Pang gold medal); 2nd, J. Binchang Lin.  
Drawing.—J. J. Basto.  
Bookkeeping.—1st, Chow Yick Sing; 2nd, J. Binchang Lin.  
Trigonometry.—1st, J. Binchang Lin; 2nd, E. V. de Souza.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.  
Matriculation (Passes).—1, Ernest Sahmet; 2, J. Binchang Lin; 3, J. J. Basto; 4, J. Corominas; 5, E. V. de Souza; and 6, Chow Yick Sing.  
(Continued at foot of next column.)

## OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following table shows the standard time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of February, 1918.

Date	Ends	Begin
February 1st	6.50 a.m.	6.54 p.m.
" 2nd	6.50 "	6.54 "
" 3rd	6.49 "	6.53 "
" 4th	6.49 "	6.53 "
" 5th	6.49 "	6.53 "
" 6th	6.48 "	6.52 "
" 7th	6.48 "	6.52 "
" 8th	6.47 "	6.27 "
" 9th	6.47 "	6.27 "
" 10th	6.46 "	6.26 "
" 11th	6.45 "	6.25 "
" 12th	6.45 "	6.25 "
" 13th	6.44 "	6.20 "
" 14th	6.43 "	6.21 "
" 15th	6.43 "	6.21 "
" 16th	6.42 "	6.21 "
" 17th	6.42 "	6.22 "
" 18th	6.42 "	6.22 "
" 19th	6.41 "	6.22 "
" 20th	6.40 "	6.23 "
" 21st	6.39 "	6.23 "
" 22nd	6.38 "	6.23 "
" 23rd	6.38 "	6.23 "
" 24th	6.37 "	6.23 "
" 25th	6.36 "	6.23 "
" 26th	6.35 "	6.23 "
" 27th	6.35 "	6.23 "
" 28th	6.34 "	6.23 "

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

## APPRECIATION.

The Hon. Captain, Superintendent of Police, to communicate to all ranks and units of the Police Reserve Force his deep appreciation, and that of the regular Police, of the respect and sympathy shown by the Police Reserve in connection with the recent loss of five of his officers, and to state his thanks for their assistance throughout.

By Order.

A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1918.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.  
HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

NO. 2 VOLUNTARY AID DETACHMENT, HONGKONG.

Tuesday, January 29th:—  
6 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.

Thursday, January 31st:—  
6 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.

NO. 3 VOLUNTARY AID DETACHMENT, HONGKONG.

Monday, January 28th:—  
4.15 p.m. Recruit drill.

Thursday, January 31st:—  
4.15 p.m. Recruit drill.

NO. 4 VOLUNTARY AID DETACHMENT, HONGKONG.

Thursday, January 31st:—  
1.20 p.m. Bandaging practice.

Friday, February 1st:—  
4.20 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.

Monday, January 28th:—  
4.20 p.m. Bandaging practice.

Tuesday, January 29th:—  
1.20 p.m. Squad drill.

Thursday, January 31st:—  
4.20 p.m. First aid class.

Friday, February 1st:—  
1.20 p.m. Squad drill.

(Sd.) E. RAIPRA,  
District Supt. in Charge of District.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1918.

## SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie des Commerce et de Navigation d'Extrême-Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated January 16th, state:—

Owing to a strong demand from all directions our market is firmer and prices have slightly advanced.

From the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1917, a total amount of 1,247,576 tons was exported against 1,245,203 tons during 1916.

The amount of rice exported from the 1st of January up to the 5th of January, 1918, is 26,768 tons against 14,531 tons in 1917.

We quote to-day:—White, Saigon rice, No. 2 Sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong dollars: 2.07 per picul, f.o.b. Saigon, for January-February shipment.

Senior Local (Passes):—1, M. A. Cameroo; 2, A. A. Abdoolrahman; 3, R. M. Omar.

Junior Local (Passes):—1, W. Michael; 2, C. Guinguan; 3, Loo Pak Luk; 4, Robert White; 5, R. Sequeira; 6, M. Go Koc Cheng; 7, P. O'Brien; 8, J. Chow Fung; 9, R. Vabois; 10, D. P. Cooper; 11, F. X. Gomes; 12, K. H. Erani; 13, Jose Xavier; 14, A. da Cruz; 15, L. Urquhart; 16, O. Hyndman; 17, A. Almeida; 18, E. Aubouy; 19, Lawrence Jack; 20, N. Braga; 21, A. Hoosenally; 22, S. A. Sopher; 23, J. V. Cordeiro; 24, G. Miller; 25, L. Xavier.

At the conclusion of the distribution the Chairman thanked the Principal for giving him and Mrs. Pollock such a pleasant reception. He congratulated the students on their successes during the year, and expressed the hope that the coming year would be as successful. He said he was sure the training at St. Joseph's was one which would stand them in good stead in the future. He pointed out the necessity for hard work and good work, especially at the present day, when competition was so keen and all employers were on the lookout for fully equipped young men. They had to study well to be successful, and he enjoined them all not to forget that a college laid the foundation for a useful social, business or political career in the future.

The singing of the National Anthem brought the proceedings to a close.

## TRADE OF HONGKONG.

The following statistics have been taken from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

## OPIMUM.

The stocks on January 24th were: 290 chests of Patna, 103 chests of Benares, 135 chests of Malwa, and 5 of Persian and Turkish. During the interval from January 10th no opium was exported to Shanghai, East Coast ports, Macao or Canton. In uncertified Benares opium the balance of stock on January 24th was 15 chests of Patna and 24 chests of Benares. During the preceding fortnight no opium was imported.

## EXPORTS.

There is nothing to report as regards the export market, the conditions having remained practically unchanged.

## IMPORTS.

In Cotton Piece-Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods there is nothing to report, and a quiet period is anticipated up to China New Year. Cotton is quoted at 22/8d. In Cotton Yarn prices have further advanced \$2 to \$5 per bale, but business has been of small volume. Bombay market keeps steady at the advanced, and prices ruling here are much below replacing cost. Quotations are: No. 10s at \$152/188; No. 12s at \$158/190; No. 16s at \$195/205; No. 20s at \$212/245. Arrivals, 700 bales. Sales, 2,000 bales. Shipments, 250 bales. Unsold stock, 2,000 bales. Bargains, 12,000 bales.

The Woolen Market is practically stagnant and dealers are very poor. In the Metal Market the lower ended quotations from America and the approach of Chinese New Year have had a weakening effect; in fact, some lines have considerably slumped. Steel bars, which were bought some months ago by dealers at \$19, \$17 and \$15 a picul, are now obtainable locally for \$12 to \$13 per picul. Iron bars are as low as \$10 a picul. A considerable quantity of Steel bars have still to arrive at high figures. Prices of Steel plates vary a great deal according to thickness. The thinner sizes, of which there seems to be a large stock, are considerably cheaper than the thicker sizes—3/16, 1/2 and 1/4 are obtainable at about \$20; while thicker sizes are about \$30 to \$31. Tin plates locally are about \$30 and prices are nominal. The market in wire nails is fairly steady. Forward business has been done in small sizes at \$25 down to \$22 (sizes 1 to 1 inch). Sizes 1 1/2 to 3 inches are obtainable at \$13.50 per picul, and 1 to 1 1/2 inch at \$17 to \$18. Lead is down to \$18 with no buyers and poor enquiry. In all metals sellers seem to predominate, dealers apparently anticipating lower prices. In yellow metal business is nominal.

There is no change to report in Petroleum products. In Window glass a small business found the books at \$3 for shipment from America during February-March. At present it is considered inadvisable to quote for Coal. The Sugar and Rice markets are steady. There is no quotation for Saltpetre. The export of saltpetre is prohibited from Calcutta. There are no stocks locally.

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

## THEFT FROM A SHIP.

Two coal coolies were charged with stealing a quantity of rope from a Japanese steamer in harbour.

Inspector Browne said the defendants were employed as coal coolies, and while working, stole the rope from the ship's hold and took it to a sampan, when they were arrested.

Mr. H. Tamaka, Chief Officer, said the ropes were being used for loading and unloading cargo.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendants to a month's hard labour each.

## UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIMUM.

A Chinese seaman was charged with the unlawful possession of twenty taels of prepared opium on board steamer in harbour.

Defendant stated that the opium did not belong to him, but to a friend who asked him to sell it.

Revenue Inspector Wildin said he arrested defendant and found the opium concealed in his box.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$1,000, with the alternative of six months' hard labour. The opium was ordered to be confiscated.

## SALE OF HONOURS.

In the House of Commons last month, Colonel Rawson asked the Prime Minister whether he proposed to take any steps to prevent for the future the sale of honours and the continuance of the system of secret party funds.

Mr. Bonar Law—I cannot add anything to the previous answer given on this subject.

Mr. Pringle—Can the right hon. gentleman say whether a prominent shipowner of German origin has paid £100,000 to get a peerage? (Oh.)

Mr. Bonar Law—If the hon. member refers to anything which has happened recently there is absolutely no truth in any such statement. (Cheers.)

Brigadier-General Page Croft—Can the right hon. gentleman give an answer to the last part of the question?

Mr. Bonar Law—I can add nothing to what I have said.

Brigadier-General Page Croft—What is the difficulty in this matter? Mr. Bonar Law—It requires a great deal more consideration than at present I am prepared to give to it.

Major Hunt—Are we to understand that the practice of buying honours is to go on as usual? Mr. Bonar Law—My hon. and gallant friend speaks as if he has some knowledge of such transactions. I have not.



HONGKONG & KOWLOON

Bowling Analysis				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. M. S. Reakes .....	9	2	18	
J. S. Cripwell .....	9	5	14	

Brynnar	16	3	19	0
Marley	15	4	20	3
Redmond	1	0	3	0

(St. Stephen's) and L. Xavier (Joseph's).

R.G/A. 1: NAVY. 0.

16 pairs of knee caps, 23 wool caps, trench sweaters, 28 milk covers, 101 handkerchiefs, 6 eye bandages, 6 pairs of gloves, 14 scarves, and 2 mops. Ninety-six mufflers were sent to local troops.

TELEPHONE  
1741

**IMPORTERS of Teak, Philippine Hardwoods, Oregon Pine and Japanese Oak in Logs and Planks.**  
Teak and Hardwood supplied Machine Sawn to any Dimension.  
Prices and Samples, on application.  
Telegrams—Rosewood. Telephone No. 1455. P. O. Box No. 630.  
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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

WILL the Lady who took the LONG GREY SQUIRREL FUR in mistake from the Ladies' Clerk Room of the R.E. Theatre on FRIDAY last kindly return same to the Hon. Secretary, R.E. ENTERTAINMENT CLUB, Wellington Barracks? [1557]

JAVA PACIFIC LINE  
OF THE  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship  
"BINIANG"  
having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Noon the 31st Jan. will be subject to rent.  
All Claims against the Steamship must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 7th Feb. or they will not be recognized.  
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th Jan. at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.  
No Fire Insurance whatsoever has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE, Agents.  
Hongkong, 25th January, 1918. [1558]

S.S. "ATLANTIQUE"  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.  
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre, &c., in connection with above Steamship are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.  
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon TO-DAY requesting it to be landed.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Feb. at Noon will be subject to rent and landing charges.  
All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 5th Feb. or they will not be recognized.  
All damaged packages will be examined on SATURDAY the 2nd Feb. at 10 A.M.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
P. THOMAS, Agent.  
Hongkong, 26th January, 1918. [1559]

## BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

(Under the Auspices of the V.R.C.)

Preliminary Games ... 250.  
Semi-Finals ... 500.  
Final ... 1000.  
All games to be played at the V.R.C. Winner of the competition to meet Sergt. W. Price in a game of 100 up.  
Entrance fee ... 50.  
Entries close to Mr. R. C. W. GIBBELL, Hon. Secretary of the V.R.C., on the 31st inst. Prizes: Championship Cup, Winner of Competition, Kuttner Cup, and for the Highest Break.  
[1560]

## NOTICE.

A MEETING of the ST. GEORGES SOCIETY will be held on MONDAY, 28th January, at 5.30 P.M., in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. (kindly lent for the occasion).

## BUSINESS:

- (1) To pass the accounts for 1917.
  - (2) To arrange for the celebration of St. George's Day, 1918.
  - (3) To elect a Committee and Officers for 1918.
- [1561]

## UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Limited, on TUESDAY, the 5th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1917.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th January to 5th February, 1918, both days inclusive.  
DODD & COMPANY, LTD., General Managers.  
Hongkong, 26th January, 1918. [1562]

## HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 9th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Reports of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th February to the 14th February (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.  
Hongkong, 26th January, 1918. [1563]

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ONE CERTIFICATE for One Hundred Shares Nos. 20241 to 20340 inclusive in this Company standing in the name of Mr. HENRY Y. PETERSON, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one Month from the date hereof the above Certificate be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.  
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 16th January 1918. [1560]

## NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 421 for Twenty Shares Nos. 12036/12035 in this Company registered in the name of WILLIAM ALEXANDER PARSONS MARTIN, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above Certificate be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other or others will be acknowledged.  
C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1918. [1561]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, Limited, on TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 19th, to TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the  
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
General Agents for the  
West Point Building Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 11th January, 1918. [1567]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, Limited, on TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918, at 11.45 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 19th, to TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the  
THE GENERAL MANAGERS.  
Hongkong, 11th January, 1918. [1568]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, Limited, on TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 19th, to TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.  
Hongkong, 11th January, 1918. [1569]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, Limited, on TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 19th, to TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary.  
Hongkong, 11th January, 1918. [1570]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 19th February, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th February, 1918, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
JOHN ARNOLD, Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, 21st January, 1918. [1571]

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS and the Public are hereby notified that Mr. H. C. SANDPOND, for many years Hon. Treasurer of the Hongkong Jockey Club, having expressed his wish to be relieved from that Office, his resignation has been accepted.

Messrs. LINSTAD & DAVIS have been appointed Secretaries and Treasurers to the Club as from the 10th January.

Members who have not yet paid their subscriptions for the Current season are requested to make payment to Messrs. LINSTAD & DAVIS, who are hereby authorized to collect all monies due to the Club and will in future disburse funds in settlement of accounts owing.

Messrs. LINSTAD & DAVIS will issue to Members and Members Ladies Tickets of admission to the grand stand and enclosure and will be in charge of the sale of Admission Tickets for the general public which may be obtained as heretofore from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., or at the gate on Race Days.  
By Order,  
T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course, Hongkong Jockey Club. [1572]

THE WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Company having CEASED to operate the Steamers "LINTAN," "SANTU," "NANNING" and "SAINAN," all Creditors and others having any Claims against the Company are requested to send particulars thereof (a) in Hongkong, to Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Hongkong; (b) in Canton, to Messrs. DRACON & CO., Canton, in connection with business of the Company at that port; and (c) in connection with West River Ports to Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., Canton, and in every case before the Fifteenth day of February, 1918, after which date no claims can be recognized.  
Hongkong, 14th January, 1918. [1573]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

"CRAGSIDE" 149, Barker Road, Peak, for 5 months from 7th June next.  
Apply—  
A. H. SHELTON, Care of LARK, CRAWFORD & CO. [1544]

## TO LET.

FURNISHED FLAT in Tregunter Mansions, May Road. Possession early in May next.  
Apply to—  
HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings. [1555]

## TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE at Mount Davis, Pokfulam Road, for February, March and April. Rent mod. estate.  
Apply—  
H. E. GOLDSMITH, P.W.D. [1518]

## TO LET.

NO. 15, BURROW STREET, Wanchai ONE GROUND.

To Let (Unfurnished) from 1st March, 1918, No. 61, Peak (2 Bed Rooms, 2 Bath, 2 Large and ONE SMALL ROOMED FLAT. Tenant could purchase Furniture on reasonable terms.  
"LEWISON" No. 125, The Peak, from 1st April, 1918.  
Apply to—  
LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor Alexandra Buildings. [150]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in York Buildings, HOUSES on Shamson, Canton.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [159]

## TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.  
For rent and other particulars apply to—  
THE MANAGER, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 45, Cross Street Road. [1500]

## TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [1573]

## FOR SALE.

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 164, Peak.  
Apply—  
DUNCAN CLARK, Lark, Crawford & Co. [1468]

## WANTED.

TWO or THREE LARGE OFFICE ROOMS in Central Locality. First floor preferred.  
Apply to—  
TONG SENG & Co., 19, Queen's Road Central. [1532]

## INTIMATION

COMPANIA GENERAL DE

TABACOS DE FILIPINAS

NUEVO  
CORTADO  
EXTRA

\$3.00 per 100

A FIRST-CLASS CHEROOT

AT A CHEAP PRICE

A. S. WATSON &  
CO., LTD.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE 616.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOGES ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 28th JANUARY, 1918.

## GERMANY'S REPLY TO THE ALLIES' WAR-AIMS.

ALTHOUGH, as was anticipated, the detailed statement of the Allies' war-aims by Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson has not brought the dawn of peace any nearer, it has elicited a response from Count Hertling which should silence the Pacifists. Flushed by the disappearance of Russia from the ranks of the belligerents and by the success achieved in Italy, the German Imperial Chancellor, unlike his predecessors, disdains smooth and ambiguous phrases and either tells the world bluntly what the Pan-Germans want or uses words that leave no doubt in the mind of any intelligent reader. The rulers of Germany are ready to promise to abandon secret diplomacy and private international understandings if anyone can be found foolish enough to trust them after the contempt which they have shown for "scraps of paper"; and, not unnaturally, the idea of establishing equality of trade conditions, as far as possible, between all the peoples consenting to peace appeals to them as preferable to being excluded from the markets of the Allies. On the subject of "the freedom of the seas" in peace and war we are told that there is no difference between Germany and America, but it will be noticed that there is no specific endorsement of President Wilson's qualifying phrase "except as the seas may be closed wholly or partly by international action for the enforcement of international covenants." Instead, it is calmly declared to be "eminently important" that England shall relinquish strong fortified points on international sailing routes, such, for example, as Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Hongkong and the Falkland Isles. No allusion is made to similar possessions in the occupation of other nations, from which it may be deduced, that in framing this demand Count Hertling was influenced by the

desire, on the one hand, to avoid giving offence to neutrals, and, on the other, to enlist the sympathies of Spain, China, and Argentina. President Wilson's proposal to give due weight to the wishes of the inhabitants in settling the destinies of the late German Colonies is regarded as difficult of realisation, and is left over for discussion on "the reconstitution of the world's Colonial possessions"—the italics are our own. The evacuation of Russian territory is regarded as a matter which concerns only Russia and the Central Powers, and consequently no interference by the Allies will be tolerated. Similarly, the future constitution of Poland must be left to the Central Powers, which "liberated Poland from the Czar's regime." The evacuation and restoration of Belgium belongs to questions "whose details will be settled at the peace negotiations," though it will be remembered that on August 4th, 1914, the German Foreign Secretary, Dr. von Jagow, gave an assurance that, under no pretence whatever, would Germany annex Belgian territory. Count Hertling, it is true, still declares that forcible annexation of Belgium or the invaded portions of France forms "no part of the official German policy," but he adds, significantly, that the conditions of evacuation "must take into account Germany's vital interests." Under no conditions will Alsace-Lorraine be given up, because "it is mainly purely German territory, which, through violence and a violation of justice, was severed from the German Empire." The issue here raised is too wide to discuss in detail in this article. Suffice it to say that the title of France to the territory rests, historically, on the events of 1790, and, actually, on the feelings and desires of the peoples of the two provinces as shown from that date to the present day. The claims of Italy, Roumania, and the Balkan States are waived aside as principally concerning Austria, but, though the reply to the proposals with regard to the Ottoman Empire are left "in the first place" to the statesmen of Turkey, the "integrity of Turkey and the safeguarding of Constantinople, with which the question of the Straits is closely connected, are important and vital to German interests." In other words, the Pan-Germans have not relinquished their grandiose schemes in Asia and Africa. The establishment of a League of Nations to safeguard the rights of great and small States alike cannot be discussed "until all the other matters are settled." This means, of course, that if Germany does not realise all her ambitions as a result of the present war she will not be a party to any project calculated to check her predatory designs in the future. In the circumstances, it is easy to understand Count Hertling's reluctance to agree to any reduction of armaments. The question "is quite open to discussion," but he is of opinion that financial considerations will probably work most effectively for a satisfactory solution of it. In short, the speech shows conclusively that the German militarists have not changed their nature in the least, and how foolish it is to entertain any hope of a just and enduring peace until the Allies have triumphed on the field of battle.

H.E. the Governor has appointed Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, Deputy Superintendent of Police, to act as his Aide-de-Camp, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 22nd January, 1918.

It is notified for general information that by a proclamation issued on the 18th January, 1918, the importation of the following articles into the United Kingdom was prohibited, except under license:—Antimony, crude; antimony, ore; antimony, regulus; antimony, sulphide.

The members of St. George's Society are reminded of the meeting which takes place this evening at 8.30 in the Boardroom of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. to consider the steps to be taken for celebrating England's Patron Saint's Day this year.

It is notified in the Gazette that H.M. the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances:—Military Service, No. 10 of 1917; Hongkong Police Reserve, No. 20 of 1917; Jury Amendment, No. 21 of 1917.

The friends of Mr. John Hermon White will be glad to learn that he has received a commission in the Devonshire Regiment. Lieut. White was employed by the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., and was a member of the local Volunteer Force. A few months after the outbreak of war, he joined the Army Service Corps as a private, was promoted Corporal, and served for two years in France. He then returned to England and underwent an examination for a commission. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that to-day completes Lieut. White's third year at the Front.

## CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

## PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR TSINAN.

PEKING, January 27th.

The President departed last night by special train en route to Tsinan, ostensibly to interview the Yangtze Generals regarding the military situation. The Cabinet and Generals saw His Excellency off at Chienmen station, and there were three bands in attendance.

The President was accompanied by the Minister of Agriculture, an Aide-de-camp, three Secretaries, eight orderlies, ten personal attendants, and three hundred soldiers.

The Cabinet will conduct the Government during his absence. The Small Seal was left with the Premier.

The President sent a message to the Tzuohuns, Shenchangs, etc., urging them to carefully attend to their duties and stating that he will visit the troops, giving them inspiration.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

## SOUTHERN SUCCESS.

SHANGHAI, January 25th.

Wong Kin-ching wired to the Government on the 23rd inst., stating that the Southern troops have attacked Aochow very heavily. Next day he reported that Aochow had fallen, and therefore the Government should abandon their plan of peace.

## BANK NOTE LOAN.

A Cabinet meeting has decided to issue a public loan for \$4,500,000, to maintain the notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communication.

Wu Kwang-shin has occupied Ching-chow.

## FUKIEN IN DANGER.

Li Hoo-chee has wired to Peking stating that Fong Shing-tao will attack Fukien and be cannot defend the place. The Government has urged Chang Hwai-tse to help Fukien.

## LUNG'S EXPENSES.

Lung Chai-kwong has demanded \$1,500,000 for Military expenditure.

## THE MURDER OF P.S. JOHNSTONE.

## SPR. BLUMFIELD DISCHARGED.

## VICTIM OF UNFORTUNATE CHAIN OF COINCIDENCES.

Sapper William Percival Blumfield, R.E., who was formally charged with the recent murder of Lance-Sergeant Johnstone at Wanchai, was discharged by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy, on Saturday morning.

A great deal of interest had been aroused in the case, and the Court was crowded with spectators, who were evidently relieved when the Magistrate gave the order for the discharge of the prisoner. They one and all congratulated the prisoner as he was leaving for Wellington Barracks.

Mr. T. K. King, A.S.P., in making the application for the withdrawal of the charge against Spr. Blumfield, said the Police did not propose to offer any evidence because they believed Sapper Blumfield to be innocent of the crime.

On the night of the occurrence the prisoner had unfortunately placed himself within the radius of the scene of the murder. He was also within the range of possible motives for the crime. From these two starting points he became the subject of what could only be described as a chain of unfortunate coincidences. The Police made enquiries before the second appearance of the prisoner before the Magistrate and had elucidated those coincidences. In regard to the other coincidences, Tuesday's events had produced other possibilities which Police enquiries had developed to such a degree that they were able to state that Sapper Blumfield had no hand whatever in the murder of the late Lance-Sergeant Johnstone.

Mr. E. Grist, who was instructed to appear on behalf of the prisoner, said his client had been the victim of most unfortunate circumstances which had led to suspicions of his guilt. It was very satisfactory that these suspicions should have been proved to be entirely groundless. It was with great pleasure that he asked the Magistrate to discharge Sapper Blumfield without a stain on his character.

Mr. J. R. Wood, addressing the prisoner, said:—"It is a great pleasure for me to discharge you, after hearing the statements made. The Police have acted quite properly in the matter. You stood remanded until Tuesday next, but in view of the development, the Captain Superintendent of Police has asked me to discharge you. Nothing that has occurred reflects in any way on your character."

Sapper Blumfield—Thank you, sir.



# THE WAR.

## COUNT HERTLING'S REPLY TO THE ALLIES' WAR-AIMS:

BITING COMMENT IN THE ALLIED COUNTRIES.

### FRICTION BETWEEN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

### SCOTTISH PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS OF SOVIETS.

### BRITISH FRONT EXTENDED IN THE WEST

### OVERSEAS TROOPS CARRIED WITHOUT A CASUALTY LAST YEAR.

#### Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH FRONT. BRITISH LINE FURTHER EXTENDED.

LONDON, January 26th.  
Reuter's Special Correspondent at the British Front says the British have taken over more of the French line. The British Front now extends to slightly south of St. Quentin. ENEMY RAID DRIVEN OFF.

LONDON, January 27th.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy raided a post southward of Fontaine les Croisilles. The enemy party was driven off northward of Paschendale. Hostile artillery was active in Havrincourt and Poelcapelle.

#### EARLIER CABLES. ENEMY POSITION CAPTURED.

LONDON, January 26th.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured positions in patrol encounters south of Lens. The enemy raided a post to the east of Loos. There was hostile artillery firing at Flesquieres, Bullecourt, Bailleul and Poelcapelle.

#### AVIATION WORK.

There has been great activity on the northern front. We dropped over three hundred bombs on Courtrai, Ledeghem and Douai railway stations, on an aerodrome at Courtrai and on billets to the west of Cambrai.

One pilot machine-gunned a hangar at Douai.

We brought down seven of the enemy's machines and five others were rendered uncontrollable.

Two of our machines are missing, one of which was seen to collide with an enemy during a combat.

Our night fliers bombed aerodromes and billets at Ghent, Courtrai and Roulers. All the machines returned.

We also bombed the Mannheim factories, hitting a factory and docks in the town.

We also bombed barracks and the railway station at Treves, steel works at Saarbrücken and Oberbillerig.

Our pilots report large explosions at all objectives and large fires at Treves. One of our machines is missing.

LONDON, January 26th.  
Field Marshal Sir Haig reports:—We captured a few prisoners in patrol encounters south-westward of Cambrai. Hostile artillery is active in the Scarpe Valley.

#### LATEST CABLES. FRENCH FRONT. THREE GERMAN AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

PARIS, January 26th.  
A communiqué states:—There were artillery actions, sometimes violent, in the Butte du Mesnil and Morthomme sectors, but no infantry action.

Our anti-aircraft machines brought down three German machines on Friday.

#### EARLIER CABLES. ENEMY RAID FAILS.

PARIS, January 26th.  
A French communiqué says that there is a lively artillery duel at Courrières Wood, where an enemy raid failed.

#### The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE. ENEMY CAMPS BOMBED.

LONDON, January 26th.  
A Palestine official communiqué states:—Our aeroplanes bombed camps and depots westward of Sebastieh and several direct hits were secured. We also surprised 2,000 troops, in close formation, southwards of Nablus, and dropped half-a-ton of bombs on them before they could disperse.

We also bombed the camp of mounted troops. The animals stampeded.

#### Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ADMIRALTY AIRCRAFT ACTIVITY.

LONDON, January 26th.  
The Admiralty announce that aircraft bombed and hit an aerodrome at Versennoe today.

All our machines returned. During patrols on Wednesday we destroyed two enemy machines and shot down two uncontrollable.

One of our machines is missing.

#### General.

#### LATEST CABLES. [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.] OVERSEAS TROOPS.

#### CARRIED WITHOUT A CASUALTY LAST YEAR.

REUTER is informed that there were only 2,000 casualties to the troops abroad since the beginning of the war.

Approximately eleven millions troops were carried from Overseas without a casualty.

#### GERMANY AND AUSTRIA. CONSIDERABLE FRICTION.

LONDON, January 26th.  
Various incidents in the last few weeks have added fuel to the long standing friction between Germany and Austria.

The free Austrian comments on German affairs, the promises given by Count Czernin to the Socialists, and the generally conciliatory tone of Count Czernin's speech yesterday have displeased the German governing circles, which command the newspapers.

Consequently, the German press comments have been singularly sharp and disagreeable. On the other hand, Austria's anxiety for peace is unquestionable.

The Austrian Liberal Socialists' opinion, which is powerful, resents the arrogant tone and uncompromising attitude of Germany, which makes negotiation impossible and only strengthens the determination of the Allies to prosecute the war.

#### SOCIALIST'S "TWELFTH HOUR" WARNING.

AMSTERDAM, January 26th.  
During a debate in the Prussian Lower House, respecting the political activity of the State's officials, the Socialist Herr Hoffman uttered a dramatic warning as regards the Austrian disaffection spreading to Germany. He said:—"We are, as in Austria, within ten minutes of a catastrophe. The people are tired of being goaded into war. If you do not follow our advice, yours is the responsibility for everything that comes. We warn you at the twelfth hour."

#### COUNT HERTLING'S SPEECH. BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, January 26th.  
The Times says that Count Hertling and Count Czernin spoke obviously according to a pre-arranged plan. Both speeches are a concerted peace offensive, in which Austria has been entrusted with the disguised turning of a movement designed to envelop President Wilson.

The Daily Mail says:—"There will be no more shirkers or believers in peace by negotiation among us when Count Hertling's meaning has been grasped."

The Daily News says:—"It is encouraging to notice the change in tone of Count Hertling and that he has chosen to reply in detail to President Wilson's propositions. If the speech is Germany's last word, the horizon will be dark, but the last word lies with Democratic Germany and her Allies, who are moving far more rapidly towards peace."

The Morning Post says:—"Having again received proof of Germany's unpardonable hatred towards England, we will get on with the war."

The Daily Telegraph says:—"A closer examination of Count Hertling's speech does not indicate the slightest change in the Prussian militarist mind. We are in the same position as before. It is useless to talk of peace."

The Daily Chronicle says:—"Count Hertling continues the German tradition of regarding every concession to the opposing party as a sign of weakness. Nothing but Germany's defeat will bring a change of heart."

#### LORD ROBERT CECIL'S VIEW.

LONDON, January 26th.  
Lord Robert Cecil, interviewed by Reuter, says that Count Hertling's truculent speech is no more warlike than was expected, as Count Hertling is merely the nominee of the military party.

#### COMMENT IN ALLIED CAPITALS.

LONDON, January 26th.  
Counts Hertling's and Czernin's speeches have evoked considerable biting comment in the Allied capitals.

#### NETHERLANDS COMMENT.

AMSTERDAM, January 26th.  
Dutch Press comment generally agrees that Count Hertling has not brought the world a single step nearer peace.

#### THE ITALIAN VIEW.

ROME, January 26th.  
The two speeches show with certainty the gaps in the enemy war-aims on the basis of the status quo before the war, except as regards the Baltic Provinces and Poland, on which they are ambiguous.

The general sentiment, crystallized, is that a conventional exchange of speeches, however noble and wise, with the Central Empire is a mere waste of breath.

#### FRENCH OPINION.

PARIS, January 26th.  
Le Temps draws attention to the differences between Count Hertling's and Count Czernin's speeches, and says that Count Czernin's formula regarding Poland can serve as the basis of a just and lasting settlement.

The Echo de Paris says the Allies are exchanging views in order to reply jointly.

The other newspapers contrast the high moral conception of President Wilson's speech with the arrogant spirit of the enemy declarations.

#### GERMAN NEWSPAPER'S COMMENT.

AMSTERDAM, January 26th.  
The Vorwarts states the speech is a real masterpiece, as being interpretable both in favour of the Annexationists and the Pacifists.

#### PUBLIC MEETINGS BANNED IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, January 26th.  
In consequence of disturbances at meetings of the Fatherland Party, Commander Wartburg, of the Army Corps, has prohibited public meetings in the Stuttgart district.

#### NAVAL CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, January 26th.  
The Allied Naval Conference at London this week reviewed the whole question of naval co-operation.

#### EARLIER CABLES. A FAIR PRICE FOR TEA.

LONDON, January 26th.  
In connection with the report that the Food Controller intends to fix a flat rate of 2s. 6d. per pound for all tea sold as soon as the whole of the tea imports pass into his hands, the Financial Times points out that the Government would thus make a profit of about 2d. per pound. It expresses the opinion that a rate of 2s. 4d. per pound could be fixed without involving the department in any loss.

#### LATEST CABLES. ROUMANIA AND RUSSIA. ROUMANIAN TROOPS ENGAGE BOLSHEVIKS.

LONDON, January 26th.  
It is reported that Rumanian troops have surrounded Kishinof, and are fighting heavily with the Bolshevik troops.

#### FOUR ROUMANIAN SENATORS ARRESTED AND RELEASED.

ODESSA, January 26th.  
Four Rumanian Senators and officers have been arrested here on a charge of espionage.

They were released at the instance of the Allied Consuls.

#### RUSSIAN TERRITORY OCCUPIED BY ROUMANIA.

LONDON, January 26th.  
It is announced by the Rumanian Government that they have been forced, in self-protection, temporarily to occupy certain points in Russian territory.

#### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA. RUPTURE BETWEEN THE COSSACKS AND KALEDIN.

LONDON, January 26th.  
A wireless Russian message says the Congress of Cossacks from the Front was inaugurated at Kamensky on the 23rd instant. Twenty-three regiments and five batteries were represented, also all participants at the Voronez Conference of Labouring Cossackdom.

General Kaledin has ordered the dispersal of the Congress and the arrest of the organisers.

The Congress has unanimously passed a resolution declaring war on General Kaledin, relegating to itself all authority within the Don area, and has sent out detachments for the purpose of capturing Likhais and Zuevov. Eighteen superior officers of the Cossacks have been arrested.

The Congress is fired with enthusiasm and are striving to end General Kaledin, with the assistance of the Army of Workmen's and Peasants' Government. The object is to destroy the bourgeoisie of Russia on the Don, leading to a victory for the great Revolution.

#### A SCOTTISH PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS OF SOVIETS.

LONDON, January 26th.  
The Congress of Soviets has elected a Mr. MacLean (who is a native of Glasgow) as its honorary President.

#### CONGRESS OF PEASANTS DISSOLVED.

PEKING, January 26th.  
The Congress of Peasants has been dissolved and its Executive arrested.

#### EARLIER CABLES. PEKING NOTES.

PEKING, January 26th.  
A semi-official note denies the Austro-German assertions that a separate peace with Ukraine is assured. It says that these are intended to appease the Central Powers' proletariat, by a promise of a relief of the food shortage, and declares that the masses of Ukraine will never consent to such an agreement.

#### TROTSKY'S REMEDY.

M. Trotsky, addressing the Pan-Russian Congress of the Soviets, said that the presence of foreign comrades symbolised a general revolt against the ancient capitalist system of Europe and America.

Universal suffrage was absolute and a dictatorship by the proletariat was the sole salvation.

#### FINLAND THREATENS RUSSIA.

HELSINKI, January 26th.  
The British Consul has protested to the Senate against acts of violence and robberies against British subjects in Finland.

The Senate has sent an ultimatum to the Russian Government to cease supplying arms to Finnish hooligans who are committing excesses assisted by Russian soldiery. Otherwise, a state of war will be proclaimed immediately.

#### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, January 26th.  
Messrs. Samuel Montagu's report on the silver market says that the market is not robust.

It has doubtless been influenced sympathetically by easier exchange rates from Shanghai.

Dealers in New York have shown less confidence and supplies are coming from there somewhat freely.

The trade and Continental demand has lessened, and consequently the price has fallen rather substantially.

The Indian silver holding has been further reduced.

LONDON, January 26th.  
The silver market is quiet.

#### MARTIAL LAW IN BARCELONA.

MADRID, January 26th.  
Martial law has been proclaimed in the province of Barcelona, owing to a grave development of the disorders.

(Other Cables will be found on Page 6.)

#### PEKING NOTES. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, January 17th.

THE PLAGUE. China is indeed a most distressful country. Civil war brigandage, famine, flood, and epidemic visit it in turn and sometimes, as at present, together. Civil war and brigandage have been habitual and do not always attract the same attention as the extensive floods of last autumn or the dreadful visitation of pneumonic plague now raging in Shansi. No serious attempt is made to cope with either of these evils. The civil war is allowed to languish, and does not become the great menace that it ought to become. The suppression of brigandage has never been properly tackled, for in many cases the commanders sent to maintain order are hand in glove with the bandits. Flood and famine are related and could each be prevented by a system of conservancy, but rather than face the expenditure which would be necessary, money is wasted every year on temporary expedients which are far more costly financially and in the toll of human life. The same indifference and indolence are apparent in this outbreak of plague, which threatens to spread over large areas and cause thousands of deaths. Not until the plague was brought within the Great Wall did the authorities seem to awake to their responsibilities. It is true that the Central Government appointed Plague Commissioners to investigate the only measures possible in such an emergency—those of prevention—but this was not done for some weeks after the first report of the outbreak was received. Plenary powers were supposed to be conferred upon the Commissioners, but when they proceeded to exercise them they found that their authority was only nominal, for the local authorities did not seem to have any hesitation about overriding the orders emanating from Peking. A most disgraceful occurrence took place at Fengchen. The Chinese and foreign doctors who had volunteered their services for plague work were mobbed, and the police and military are charged with assisting the ignorant townspeople in their outrageous attack. It may be that the doctors in their zeal to diagnose the causes of death overlooked the order of the victims but stupidity and ignorance should not be allowed to hamper a national duty. At any rate, Dr. Wu Lien-shang, who enjoyed an international reputation for his work in connection with the pneumonic plague outbreak in Manchuria some six years ago, and two American doctors have left Fengchen and returned to Peking owing to their inability to do any useful work in this locality. That such a thing should be possible in an emergency when medical assistance is so much required indicates the deplorable state of affairs in the country. Other doctors in the plague area are meeting with more success. That may be due to the exercise of greater tact on their part, or it may be that they have been fortunate in finding more enlightened officials and better associated with more considerate military leaders. One aspect of the outbreak must not be overlooked. The reports from the Governor of Chahar were all to the effect that plague had not broken out in his district. Even when the Central Government addressed direct inquiries and suggested that plague really was taking toll of life in his district, he would admit as much as that it had been brought to his notice. This application of the telescope to the blind eye is readily understood when it is remembered that the wool carts going through the passes contribute a considerable proportion of revenue to the State, and in that the Governor participates. Naturally he does not wish to be deprived of lucrative perquisites.

As it is, the disease, which was at first reported in two small villages on the Mongolian border, is now raging in Kungchen, Kweihsueichong, Tatungfu and down as far as Taichow on the Chinghai Railway, thus threatening Hankow and the whole of the Yangtze valley. Had the railway to Peking from Suifu been closed and the roads guarded, traffic being stopped, as was at first advised, it is tolerably certain that the disease would not have spread as it has done. Peking has become apprehensive that the scourge will travel to the capital, and the fear is not altogether unfounded. Deaths in the city create suspicion, which, in turn, gives rise to rumours, and the Chinese Press makes full use of these. Fortunately, the large centres of population have escaped, and it hardly seems likely that they will be affected now. The Plague Commission, which has been severely criticised as composed of incompetents, and the President, General Chiang Chao-chung, has come in for special attention from the critics. Certainly the appointments are not such as would be made in any other country, but in China different considerations enter into a question that are not at all obvious to a foreigner. The experience of the doctors at Fengchen has been mentioned. Well, that is the kind of thing that the selection of General Chiang may be expected to avoid, and should it occur he is the man to smooth it over, as he stands well with the military leaders and is not altogether devoid of energy himself. Reports from the infected areas mention that people are dying in the native inns and that corpses are allowed to lie in the streets, as it is impossible to induce coolies to remove them. This fear of contact with the disease is altogether new. In previous outbreaks the people have shown a disregard which was astonishing, but now they are beginning to realise what such an epidemic means.

The doctors returning from the plague area relate experiences which seem almost incredible. These men, fighting their lives in the service of humanity, were obstructed in every possible way. Their servants could not purchase food for them, and as one doctor humorously remarked, "The hens refused to lay eggs for us!"

In conclusion, it is worth noting that as usual in China charges of corruption are being made against men who should be interested in the prevention of the spread of the disease. It is too early to speak of these, but they should be seriously examined and a public example made of the offenders.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

#### CORRESPONDENCE. GRESSION STREET FUND.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."] DAILY PRESS.

SIR, I have the honour to request you to kindly give publicity to the fact that, with the permission of the Chairman of the Hongkong Club (the Hon. Mr. P. E. Holyoak), the Police Reserve have opened a subscription list in that Club, on the suggestion of many of its members, for the purpose of raising a Fund for the dependents of the five Police Officers who met their deaths in connection with the recent Gresson Street fighting.

With the permission of the Captain Superintendent of Police, the Police Reserve is further authorised to receive subscriptions from such members of the general public as may desire in this manner to pay a tribute to the memory of these officers.

Such subscriptions should be addressed to:—  
Mr. T. F. Hough,  
Police Reserve Headquarters,  
Prince's Buildings,  
100 House Street.

These subscriptions will be individually acknowledged by printed receipts signed by Mr. Hough, Assistant Superintendent of Police (Reserve), or the undersigned. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

C. J. TENKIN, D.S.P. (R.).  
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1918.

#### CANTON NEWS. [BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] CHUNG NGOI

CANTON, January 25th.

MAGISTRATE SHOT. We are also informed that after Lung Sai-chu had been defeated in Fa-chow, General Lung's troops at once occupied the district city. The Magistrate, who refused to surrender or to raise funds for the victors, was arrested and shot.

CALLS FOR VENGEANCE. The Tsuchu, Mok Wing-shan, when he heard the news, at once requested Chang Ping-kwan to send his army to avenge the attack.

It is reported that most of the adjacent districts to Ko Chow and Liu Chow are now in the hands of General Lung's troops.

CANTON, January 27th.

SHAK-SHING RECOVERED. The Commander of the 1st Army, Shun Hing-yang, has reported that on the 22nd inst. he led his army to attack Shak-shing, which was captured by General Lung's troops, and defeated the enemy, Shun-shing, being taken on the 23rd. General Lung's troops were compelled to retreat to On Po (their headquarters) where they have erected every sort of defensive work to resist attack.

Owing to the loss of Shak-shing, General Lung's troops have built over twenty strongholds and long trenches on the outskirts of Kowloon city. It is said that the defensive works extend over forty miles, and are very strong.

GENERAL LUNG'S INSTRUCTIONS. The Magistrate of Sun-Wui district has received a manifesto from General Lung's leaders, declaring that they are coming to Sun-Wui to make inspections, etc. It is stated that similar notices have been sent to all the districts adjacent to Yan-Ping (occupied by Lung's troops). Reports asking for instructions, are being delivered to the Tsuchu daily.

FALL OF ACHOW. The authorities have received reports from the Hunan front stating that Achow was captured by the Expeditionary forces, on the 25th inst. All the Northern troops were also driven from all the adjacent places.

#### WAICHOUP MANQUET.

H.E. the Minister for Foreign Affairs entertained a number of leading foreign residents and distinguished Chinese at a banquet in the Waichou on Tuesday night. He and the Vice-Minister received the guests—some sixty in number—who sat down to an excellent meal, the pleasure of which was much enhanced by the presence of a fine band of music, and artistic table decorations.

LECTURE. Last Friday's lecture under the auspices of the North China Language School in the American Legation was very largely attended, and Mr. Archibald Ross was listened to with keen interest as he discoursed on the Western frontiers of China. This afternoon the third lecture was given in the theatre of the British Legation by the Rev. Arthur Smith, who entitled his remarks, "A bird's-eye view of China," and the audience was well pleased with his ever-bubbling humour.

CELEBRAL SOCIETY CONCERN. The Peking Choral Society made a decided "hit" on Monday night when they gave their first concert for the season in the dining room of the Wagon Hotel. The long programme consisted entirely of Allied patriotic and Folk songs, and the selections made from the popular and familiar airs of the various countries were well chosen. America was given the honour of the opening songs, and the closing part was culled from English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh airs, while sandwiched between were melodies dear to the hearts of Belgians, French, Russian and Italian residents of the Chinese capital. The big audience was given a treat which seldom comes the way of the foreign community here. The choruses went with a swing from beginning to end, the various nationalities having difficulty in restraining themselves as their own particular favourites were being sung. The Society is fortunate in possessing some splendid solo singers. The concert is to be repeated in the auditorium of the Y.M.C.A. to-night. By request, the audience is to be invited to join in the choruses. One local newspaper enjoins patrons to "get your money's worth by singing your selves hoarse."

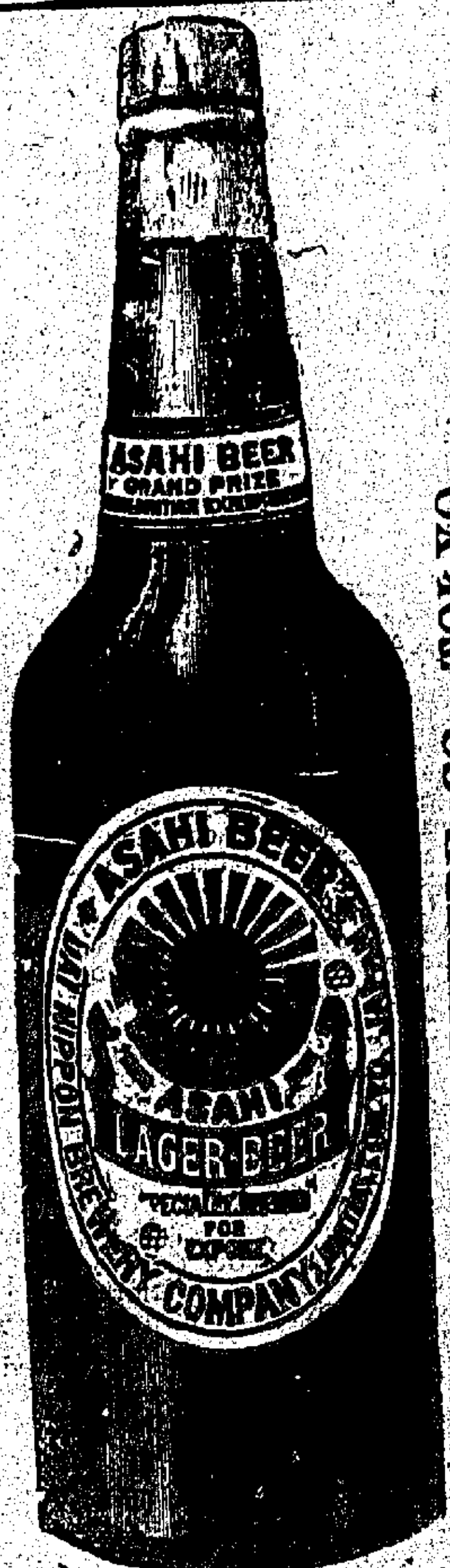


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**THERAPION No. 1**  
**THERAPION No. 2**  
**THERAPION No. 3**  
**THERAPION**

## THE WAR.

The following cables were received on  
Saturday night and issued in our  
Early morning Extra yesterday.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### WAR-AIMS OF GERMANY. COUNT HERTLING'S REPLY TO ALLIED DEMANDS.

AMSTERDAM, January 25th.  
Speaking before the Main Committee of  
the Reichstag, Count Hertling said the  
negotiations were slowly progressing at  
Brest-Litovsk.

"They are extraordinarily difficult,"  
he said, "and the strange messages which  
the Russians have sent throughout the  
world by wireless have occasioned doubt  
as to whether the Russians are serious,  
but I hold fast to the hope that the  
negotiations will shortly reach a satis-  
factory conclusion. Our negotiations  
with the Ukraine representatives are in  
a favourable position."

"The Entente having failed to respond  
to the invitation to participate in the  
negotiations, we are no longer under any  
obligation towards them. We have a free  
hand for separate negotiations with  
Russia, nor are we bound regarding the  
Entente to the general peace proposals  
submitted to us by the Russian Delegation.  
Mr. Lloyd George no longer scolds  
me. He seems to wish to prove his power for  
negotiating, which I formerly doubted, but  
I cannot read in his speech any earnest  
will for peace, nor any friendly tone  
towards us. He declares that he never  
had any intention of annihilating Ger-  
many; he even spoke of respect for our  
political, economic and cultural situa-  
tion. But he spoke also about pronouncing  
judgment on criminal Germany, which  
had committed every possible crime.  
That is a tone which we cannot  
acknowledge as containing an earnest  
desire for peace."

Count Hertling spoke at some length  
on pre-war history in order to show the  
peaceful intentions of Germany. He  
declared that the motive of the Austro-  
German alliance was purely peaceful,  
but hostile conditions imposed the Central  
Powers. King Edward's isolation  
policy compelled coalitions. Germany  
stood in the way of British Imperialism.  
In the French lust for revenge and  
Russia's expansion the aspirations of  
British Imperialism found an only too  
ready aid.

He proceeded to argue that the Franco-  
Russian alliance compelled Germany to  
create a protective armaments and he  
quoted in support of this policy a letter  
from Mr. Thomas Carlyle to the Times  
in 1870, saying that Germany would  
have been mad had she not erected a  
frontier wall between herself and her  
bad neighbour, France.

### PRESIDENT WILSON'S FOURTEEN CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

The Chancellor proceeded to deal with  
the fourteen points of President Wilson's  
speech which were cabled on January  
9th, and are reproduced now with the  
addition of Count Hertling's replies.

(1)—Open covenants of peace, openly  
arrived at, after which there shall be no  
private international understandings of  
any kind, but diplomacy shall always  
proceed frankly and in public view.

We are ready to accept this proposal.  
(2)—Absolute freedom of navigation  
of the seas outside territorial waters,  
alike in peace or war, except as the seas  
may be closed wholly or partly by inter-  
national action for the enforcement of  
international covenants.

President Wilson demands as his second  
point the freedom of the seas. One of our  
main future demands is complete freedom  
of navigation in war and peace. There  
is no difference here between us and  
President Wilson, but it is eminently  
important for the future freedom of  
navigation that England shall relinquish  
strong fortified points on important inter-  
national sailing routes like Gibraltar,  
Malta, Aden, Hongkong and the Falk-  
lands.

(3)—The removal, as far as possible,  
of all economic barriers and the estab-  
lishment of equality of trade conditions  
among all the peoples consenting to the  
peace and associating for its maintenance.

We are in thorough accord with this.  
(4)—That adequate guarantees be  
given and taken that international  
armaments be reduced to the lowest con-  
sistent with domestic safety.

As we have already declared, the  
idea of restriction of military prepara-  
tion is quite open to discussion. The  
financial position of all European coun-  
tries after the war will probably work  
most effectively for a satisfactory solution  
of this question.

(5)—Free, open-minded and absolute-  
ly impartial adjustment of all colonial  
claims, based on the strict observance of  
the principle that in determining all  
such questions of sovereignty the inter-  
ests of the populations concerned must  
have equal weight with the equitable  
claims of the Government whose title is  
to be determined.

The practical realisation of President  
Wilson's principle will encounter diffi-  
culties. It may for the present be left  
to England to make what she will of  
this proposal. It will have to be dis-  
cussed in due time on the re-constitution  
of the world's Colonial possessions.

(6)—The evacuation of all Russian  
territory and the settlement of all ques-

tions affecting Russia which would  
secure the best and freest co-operation  
of all nations in the world. The  
harassment of Russia by her sister  
nations in the months of her political  
development and national policy. The  
treatment accorded to her by her sister  
nations in the months of her political  
development and national policy. The  
treatment accorded to her by her sister  
nations in the months of her political  
development and national policy.

Now that the Entente has refused to  
join the peace negotiations I must de-  
cline interference in this matter as we  
are dealing with questions which alone  
concern Russia and the Central Powers.  
(7)—Belgium, the whole world,  
agrees, must be evacuated and restored  
without any attempt to limit the  
sovereignty she enjoys in common with  
other free nations. No other single act  
will serve as this will serve to restore the  
confidence among nations in laws which  
they themselves determined for the  
government of their relations with one  
another. Without this healing act the  
whole structure and validity of interna-  
tional law is forced and impaired.

The Belgian question belongs to ques-  
tions whose details will be settled in the  
peace negotiations.

(8)—All French territory should be  
freed, and the invaded portions restored,  
and the wrong done to France by Prussia  
in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine,  
which has unsettled the peace of the world,  
should be righted so that peace may be made  
secure in the interests of all.

Alsace-Lorraine is mainly purely  
German territory, which, through vio-  
lence, and violation of justice, was  
seized from the German Empire.  
When we in 1870 demanded the return  
of land wrong from us in a criminal way,  
it was no conquest of alien territory, but  
what to-day is called the annexation.  
The occupied parts of France are a  
valuable pawn in our hands. Here  
many a vital interest, and the official  
German policy. The conditions of evacu-  
ation, which must take into account Ger-  
many's vital interests, are to be agreed  
between Germany and France. There can  
never be any question of the dismember-  
ment of Imperial territory. Under no  
fine phrases of any kind will we permit  
the enemy to again take Alsace-Lorraine  
from us, which has been ever increasingly  
and intimately linked to Germany, and  
which has in a highly gratifying manner  
ever increasingly developed economically  
and of which more than 87 per cent speak  
German as their mother tongue. (Loud  
applause.)

(9)—The re-adjustment of the frontiers  
of Italy should be effected along clearly  
recognisable lines nationally.

This principally concerns Austria-  
Hungary.

(10)—The peoples of the nations we wish  
to see safeguarded and assured should  
accept the opportunity for autonomous  
development.

This principally concerns Austria-  
Hungary.

(11)—Romania, Serbia and Montenegro  
should be evacuated, occupied terri-  
tories restored, Serbia accorded free and  
secure access to the sea, and the mutual  
relations of the Balkan States determined  
on a friendly basis along historically  
established lines of allegiance and guaran-  
tees with international guarantees for  
their political and economic indepen-  
dence and territorial integrity.

This principally concerns Austria-  
Hungary.

(12)—The Turkish portions of the pre-  
sent Ottoman Empire should be assured  
secure sovereignty, but other nationalities  
now under Turkish rule should be assured  
of security of life and autonomous  
development; the Dardanelles should be  
permanently open and free under inter-  
national guarantees.

To the statement of Turkey the  
answer may be left in the first place, but  
Germany would accord them every sup-  
port. The integrity of Turkey and the  
safeguarding of Constantinople, with  
the question of the Straits is closely  
connected, an important and vital to  
German interests.

(13)—An independent Polish State  
should be created, to include territories  
inhabited by indisputably Polish popu-  
lations with free and secure access to the  
sea and international guarantees of polit-  
ical and economic independence and  
territorial integrity.

The Central Empires liberated Poland  
from the Czar's regime. They are there-  
fore entitled to decide Poland's future  
constitution.

(14)—A general association of nations  
must be formed, under a specific coven-  
ant, for the purpose of affording mutual  
guarantees for the political independence  
and territorial integrity of great and  
small States alike.

The Imperial Government is ready to  
discuss the basis of a League of Peoples  
when all the other questions are settled.

"Mr. Lloyd George's and President  
Wilson's proposals contain certain peace  
principles to which Germany has assented  
and which form the starting point and  
aim of the negotiations, but the concrete  
proposals are not, and cannot be, destroy-  
ing Germany, but cast covetous eyes on their  
opponents' territories."

The Chancellor declared that the mili-  
tary position was never so favourable.

Count Hertling concluded by saying  
that the enemies' attitude was still that  
of victors. Their idea was that Germany  
must do penance and promise to reform  
itself. "They must drop," he said, "this  
attitude. Our highly-gifted army leaders  
face the future with undiminished con-  
fidence in victory. Throughout the whole  
army unbroken joy of battle prevails.  
Let us hold together, for victory will be  
ours and good peace must come. God is  
with us and will be in the future."

Paris, January 25th.

There has been no comment hitherto on  
Count Hertling's speech, but the late  
arrival of the speech, but the newspapers  
opine that Count Czernin, acting on the  
suggestion of Berlin, is endeavouring to  
entice the Entente into a peace conference  
or at least start negotiations with the  
United States.

## COUNT CZERNIN'S SPEECH IN THE REICHSTAG AUSTRIA'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS RUSSIA.

Count Czernin, the Austrian Foreign  
Minister, speaking in the Reichstag, said  
that he had no intention of demanding  
Russia a single square metre of  
territory or a single centime of indemnity.

After mentioning that the insults of the  
Pan-Germans were his only distraction,  
he proceeded to explain the difficulties  
in the Brest-Litovsk negotiations. For  
example, after the agreement with the  
representatives of the Ukraine Rada on  
the basis of no annexations and no in-  
demnities, the President of the Russian  
Delegation yesterday telegraphed that  
the Government of the Republic of  
Workmen and Peasants, Ukraine, was  
sitting at Kharkoff, did not recognise  
that Rada represented the people of  
Ukraine.

Count Czernin declared that Germany  
did not intend to make conquests by  
violence at the expense of Russia but had  
legitimately maintained that the num-  
berous expressions made by legislative,  
corporate and commercial representa-  
tives in the occupied provinces deserved  
consideration as a basis of the people's  
opinion, which could subsequently be  
secured by a plebiscite.

The Russian Delegation opposed this  
standpoint.  
Count Czernin was of opinion that the  
withdrawal of troops from occupied  
territories would result in anarchy.

He was convinced that a general peace  
was not far off. It was merely a matter  
of resistance. President Wilson's most  
recent proposals were an appreciable  
approach to the Austro-Hungarian point  
of view, but so far as these proposals  
concerned Austria's allies, Austria would  
remain faithful to her engagements to  
fight to the end in defence of her allies.

The words, "in defence," are under-  
lined in the telegraphic text from  
Vienna.

## THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THREAT TO OCCUPY REVAL.

PETROGRAD, January 25th.  
When the Russian Delegates at Brest-  
Litovsk asked the Germans to specify con-  
ditions regarding occupied territories,  
General Hoffman spread out a war map  
and drew his finger along a line from the  
shore of the Gulf of Finland, east of  
Möon Sound Islands, thence from Wälkä  
to Divnäk and Brest-Litovsk.

The Russian Delegates thereupon  
mentioned the southern occupied terri-  
tories, and General Hoffman replied that  
he would speak of these with the  
Ukrainian Republic.

A Russian Delegate queried:—If we  
do not agree to these conditions?  
General Hoffman replied:—We will  
occupy Reval within a week.

The Germans announced that the pre-  
sent adjournment was the last to which  
they would agree.

## BERLIN MOB DEMANDS PEACE.

LONDON, January 25th.

A message from Amsterdam says an  
important Bank learns that there has  
been severe rioting in Berlin during the  
past two days.

A mob marched through the streets  
demanding peace.

## MUTINY AMONG GERMAN MINESWEEPERS.

LONDON, January 25th.

According to a telegram from Amster-  
dam, a German naval lieutenant who  
deserted at Kiel and has arrived in Hol-  
land, says three weeks ago the crews of  
mine-sweeping trawlers were badly  
handled in a fight with the British.  
They returned to Hamburg and were or-  
dered to resume duty within an hour,  
whereupon they mutinied.

They threw an officer into the water  
and allowed him to drown.  
An armed motor launch used its  
machine-guns against the mutineers,  
killing 44 and wounding 73.

The remainder were court-martialled  
and heavily sentenced.

## THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA. RED GUARDS VICTORIOUS.

STOCKHOLM, January 25th.

Reports of civil war confirm that there  
were sanguinary conflicts at Viborg  
between the Bourgeois Public Safety  
Corps and the Red Guards.

The latter were victorious after the  
sailors had been reinforced.

## THE SOVIETS' CONGRESS.

PETROGRAD, January 25th.

The opening of the Soviet Congress at  
the Tauride Palace has been fixed for  
to-night.

## BATTALION OF DEATH ARRIVED.

PETROGRAD, January 25th.

## PANIC IN MOSCOW.

PETROGRAD, January 25th.

While there was a bloodbath in the  
capital on Tuesday, thirty people were  
killed and 900 wounded, including many  
women and children, in the centre of  
Moscow.

A large Bolshevik procession, with  
several machine-guns and armoured cars,  
parties of cavalry, armed Red Guards  
and Austro-German and Turkish prison-  
ers, arrived at one o'clock in the Theatre  
Square. Thousands of spectators were  
killed. When a couple of revolver shots  
were heard, evidently of a provocative  
character, a terrible panic ensued, and  
there was much wild rifle and machine-  
gun shooting by soldiers of the Red  
Guards in the procession.

The Moscow Soviet affirms that shots  
were fired against the processionists from  
the windows of three hotels, on which  
machine-guns were consequently turned,  
while armoured cars fired on the Metro-  
pole.

## THE SOVIETS' CONGRESS MEETS.

LONDON, January 25th.

A message from Petrograd states that  
the Soviet Congress opened at Tauride  
palace, being attended by 685 delegates.

Mr. Trotsky declared that he was con-  
vinced that the Western proletariat would  
come to the assistance of Russia. The  
dissolution of the Constituent Assembly  
was justified, because it aimed at the  
creation of an Upper Chamber. The  
Maximalists were fully entitled to sub-  
stitute a proletarian dictatorship for the  
general franchise, in the interests of the  
form of social revolution.

The Congress elected M. Lenin, M.  
Trotsky, M. Spiridonova, Herr Liebknecht  
and Herr Adler as honorary Chairmen.

## TROUBLE ACCUMULATING IN THE CAPITAL.

LONDON, January 25th.

Apparently further trouble is brewing  
at Petrograd.

General Krylenko, addressing the Red  
Guards, is reported to have said that all  
liberties must be set aside during the  
struggle with the bourgeoisie. "We  
shall shrink from nothing, not even the  
spreading of wholesome terror and war  
to all who attempt to cross our path.  
We will not stop until we have completely  
exterminated all our enemies."

The Red Guards and sailors broke up  
a meeting at Petrograd of the Delegates  
to the Peasant Congress, which is sup-  
porting the Constituent Assembly.

## RUMOUR CLOSING OF LONDON PORT.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, January 25th.

A deputation of London Members of  
Parliament is interviewing the Shipping  
Controller with reference to a report  
that the Port of London is being closed  
to merchant shipping.

## RUMOUR OFFICIALLY DENIED.

LONDON, January 25th.

The Press Bureau says the reported  
closing of the Port of London is officially  
denied.

## CONSECRATION OF DEAN HENSON.

LONDON, January 25th.

The Bishop of Oxford has withdrawn  
his protest against Dean Henson's Con-  
secration.

## BRITISH COMMERCIAL ATTACHES.

LONDON, January 25th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. King  
suggested that experienced commercial  
travellers should be appointed Commis-  
sioners of the British Embassy.

Mr. Steel Maitland replied that  
Select Committee, including business  
men, was considering the appointments  
in British Embassies and Legations on  
the commercial side of the British Diplo-  
matic and Consular Service.

## THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

MADRID, January 25th.

The King presided at a meeting of the  
Council to consider the political situa-  
tion.

The Premier announced fresh dis-  
orders at Barcelona, and said the  
Government were determined to crush  
agitation.

## AN IMPERIAL FIXED RATE OF EXCHANGE.

LONDON, January 25th.

At the meeting of Barclay's Bank, the  
Chairman advocated the maintenance of  
a fixed rate of exchange within the Em-  
pire, which would give the Dominions a  
substantial preference, promote trade  
and economic use of gold. The  
balance of trade could be adjusted by  
closer administration of inter-Imperial  
finance.

## THE LABOUR CONFERENCE

UNITED ACTION FOR DURABLE  
PEACE.

LONDON, January 25th.

At the Labour Conference at Notting-  
ham, M. Renaudel, the French delegate,  
said the presence of Allied Labour re-  
presentatives was being utilised to pro-  
mote a general Allied agreement on the  
lines of the British war aims, with the  
adherence of Labour in the United  
States. Having achieved such a unity  
the belligerent working classes would  
then be asked to participate in united  
action to establish a durable peace and  
overthrow Imperialist world-wide aims.

## AMERICA AND THE WAR.

THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

WASHINGTON, January 25th.

General Bliss will represent the  
American Army on the Supreme War  
Council.

## ROMANCE OF THE WAR.

LONDON, January 25th.

Another romance of the war similar to  
Col. Elington was revealed in yesterday's  
evening's Gazette announcing the rein-  
statement of Edward Parker England to  
the rank of Lieutenant in the Artillery,  
in consequence of his devotion and  
gallantry in the ranks of the Devonshire  
The Gazette of December 15th, 1914,  
announced that England had been re-  
moved from the Army.

## SCHIEDEMAN A GERMAN AGENT.

LONDON, January 25th.

A Danish Conservative newspaper at  
Copenhagen reveals that Herr Schiede-  
mann is not a peace agent, but an  
agent of the German Government in  
organising propaganda on a commercial  
footing most profitable to his employers.  
The paper says that Schiedemann's  
employees in Denmark include the Social-  
ist Minister Stauning, the Socialist  
leader Borgborg, and the Russian  
leader Borgborg, and the Russians  
Pavlov, Sklar, and Koslovski.

The journal asserts that this group  
arranged the peace negotiations with  
Lenin in return for political compensa-  
tions. Herr Schiedemann procured at a  
low price an enormous quantity of coal  
for the aforementioned, who sell it at  
exorbitant prices. The same group  
formed another syndicate for the sale of  
motor-cars looted in France, Belgium,  
and Russia.

The Christiania Social Democrat says  
Schiedemann unsuccessfully tried exactly  
the same method to buy up the Norwegian  
Socialists.

## OBITUARY.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN WOLFE  
BARRY.

The death of Sir John Wolfe-Barry, K.C.B.,  
one of the world's great reputations as an  
engineer. Amongst many other appoint-  
ments the deceased acted as consulting  
engineer to the Kowloon-Canton, the Shang-  
hai-Nanking and other Chinese Railways.

## Operations in East Africa

LONDON, January 25th.

An East Africa official communiqué  
states:—We reached Nuanetsi, fifty  
miles inland from Port Beaufort.

## Aerial Activities.

LONDON, January 25th.

The Admiralty reports:—There were  
several aerial attacks on the Goeben.  
Seven tons of bombs were dropped on  
and around the ship during the past 48  
hours. Direct hits were also secured on  
the aerodrome of Galata.

The Turkish cruiser which accompa-  
nied the Goeben has gone up the Straits.  
We compelled the steamer which was  
lightening the Goeben to detain.  
Only casualty was a Greek officer who  
was shot down.

The operation is continuing.

## The Near East.

LONDON, January 25th.

The War Office states the Arabs cap-  
tured a Turkish convoy eastward of  
Medina.

## GENERAL ALLENBY'S DESPATCH.

LONDON, January 25th.

The Gazette publishes General Allen-  
by's despatch covering the operations  
from June 28th, 1917, to the fall of Jeru-  
salem. He emphasises the transport  
difficulties and the water shortages. The  
routes for transport were extremely  
limited, and practically the whole avail-  
able transport, including thirty thou-  
sand camels, had to be allotted to one  
portion of the eastern force. It is told  
how, before the fall of Gaza, the  
enemy, who was most strongly entrench-  
ed, was kept guessing as to the where-  
abouts of the main attack, namely at  
Beersheva and Sheria, and therefore a  
large scale of operations against Gaza  
was prepared.

The despatch shows that it was the  
most rapid consolidation of the British  
guns in the passes of the Judean Hills,  
before the Turks could rally, that ensur-  
ed the surrender of Jerusalem. The  
passes are historical for causing the de-  
feat of many previous invading armies.

## Franco-Belgian Front.

LONDON, January 25th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig re-  
ports:—There was hostile artillery  
activity in the La Vacquerie and Pas-  
chendaele neighbourhoods.

## BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, January 25th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig re-  
ports:—There was hostile artillery  
activity in the La Vacquerie and Pas-  
chendaele neighbourhoods.







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OF -1918- IN  
**BRITISH COLUMBIA**  
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**GRANDEST SCENRY IN THE WORLD**  
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—all within short distance of comfortable Hotels and Private Homes.

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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS  
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & KORE.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

LONDON and BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the-world and through tickets to New York at special rates.  
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co. E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR  
HAI PHONG "TAISANG" Tuesday, 29th Jan. 7 a.m.  
SHANGHAI "KONSHING" Fri. 1st Feb. 10 light.  
HAI PHONG "KONSHING" Fri. 1st Feb. 10 light.  
MANILA "YUENSANG" Friday, 1st Feb. 7 a.m.  
MANILA "YUENSANG" Friday, 1st Feb. 3 p.m.  
"LOONGSANG" Friday, 8th Feb. 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.  
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAI PHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, sailing at Hongkong when convenient.

BIRKENHEAD LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Labuan, Tawau and Labuan.

TRIESTE LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Trieste, calling at Wharfedale and Chado.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS, all European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passport with their Photograph and description affixed thereto. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. (General Managers.)

Telephone No. 216.

THE ROYAL R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

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Including the Movements of the Local Markets

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## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE

WEEKLY PORTFOLIO SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPIRATION	FOR
TWIMANOKEA	AMOI	31st Jan.	JAVA
TWIKINI	JAVA	2nd Feb.	SHANGHAI
TWELKONG	JAVA & MACASSAR	2nd Feb.	YOKOHAMA & KORE

Wireless Telegraphy.  
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified Surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.  
For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the  
Yok Building, 1st Floor.

## JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN  
NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI  
Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "ARAKAN" 1st February.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. All steamers carry a fully qualified Surgeon. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overseas Ports in the United States of America and Canada.  
For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to  
Yok Building

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Yok Building

## "NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

## "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE

STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCH LLOYD"

Between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU

Steamers

to SAN FRANCISCO

"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN" 15,000 6th Feb.

"OPHIR" 5,000 20th Feb.

"PRINSES JUTANA" 14,000 6th Mar.

"WILIS" 8,000 21st Jan.

"KEMBRANDT" 30,000 9th Feb.

"COENDE" 10,000 22nd Feb.

"HINDJANI" 8,000 9th Mar.

These Steamers have accommodation for First and Second Class Saloon Passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

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SHIPS

## WEATHER REPORT.

HONGKONG, 27th JANUARY, 1918.

No return from Japan today.

The wind is light and variable.

The temperature is 75° F.

The humidity is 75%.

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The humidity is 75%.

## VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG, 27th JANUARY, 1918.

Mr. E. S. Adler.

Mr. W. D. Linton.

Mr. G. S. B. B. B.

Mr. J. H. B. B.

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Mr. J. H. B. B.

Mr. G. S. B. B.

Mr. J. H. B. B.



**INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.**

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Subscribers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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General Agents.

**C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 29th Jan., 3 P.M.
GAI	"SINKIANG"	On 31st Jan., 3 P.M.
TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"HUICHOW"	On 31st Jan., 3 P.M.

**SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.**  
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular, scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
Agents.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

**REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers** having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

**FOR**  
**SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW**  
**AND RETURN.**

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days)

"PAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 29th Jan., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Raha Pier)

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

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**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.****APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN  
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EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

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**DAVID BASSEON & CO., LTD.**  
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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO

**MARSEILLES AND LONDON.**

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
Colombo	20th Nov	Str. from Colombo	19th	19th

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

**SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

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Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

**INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS**  
(Non-Transshipment).  
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR  
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Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.  
CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.  
Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave H'kong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at Marseilles, if calling about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

**"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS."**  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & L. STOLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to  
**E. V. D. FARR,**  
Superintendent.

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via **SUWA MARU** WED'DAY, 13th  
Capt. Sakin 21,000 Feb. at Noon.  
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE **FUSHIMI MARU** WED'DAY, 13th  
Capt. Iriawa 21,000 Mar. at Noon.  
YOKOHAMA and YOKOHAMA

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGGON

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI KOBE and **TANGO MARU** FRIDAY, 15th  
YOKOHAMA Capt. Akamatsu 18,000 Feb. at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and **KAMO MARU** MONDAY, 11th  
YOKOHAMA Capt. Shimidzu 18,000 Feb. 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and **IYO MARU** WED'DAY, 20th  
YOKOHAMA Capt. Takano 12,500 Feb. 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and **COLOMBO MARU** MONDAY, 25th  
YOKOHAMA Capt. D. Ki 8,000 Jan. 25th

SHANGHAI, KOBE and **CEYLON MARU** SATURDAY, 2nd  
YOKOHAMA Capt. Iwata 10,000 Feb.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and **TENSHIN MARU** MONDAY, 28th  
YOKOHAMA Capt. Taniguchi 8,000 Jan.

**EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).**

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.

For Further Information, apply to—

For Freight or Passage apply to

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**  
R. KORI, Manager.

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.****SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	SAT., 28th Feb.
PERSEA MARU	22,000	FRI., 22nd Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000	SAT., 9th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI., 22nd Mar.
TENTO MARU	18,000	SAT., 6th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	TUES., 16th Apr.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Persea Maru" call at Shanghai.

**SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.**

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALLINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, QALIAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

(THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,500 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 1274 and 1275. **T. DAIGO, Agent,** King's Building.

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.****FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI  
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

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